THURSDAY, *March* 8, 1770. THE NUMBER 200.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE REMEMBRANCER, No. V.

Here tears ſhall flow from a moſt gen'rous cauſe,
Such tears as patriots ſhed for dying laws.
He bids your breaſt with antient ardour riſe,
And calls forth Roman drops from Britiſh eyes.
No common object to your ſight diſplays,
But what with pleaſure Heav'n itſelf ſurveys.
See brave men ſtruggling in the ſtorms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling ſtate!
While patriots ſtrive to ſave their antient laws,
What boſom beats not in his country's cauſe?
Who ſees them act, but envies every deed?
Who hears them groan, and does not wiſh to bleed?
POPE.

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.

WHEN the Lilliputian *ſenate* had *adopted* thoſe venerable RESOLVES which we reviewed in the preceding number, as the unanimous *voice* of *America*, the Lilliputian colonel ſtruck with a *Belſhazzar*'s panic, "upon looking over the votes of the houſe," and ſeeing ſomething more terrible to characters of a certain complexion, "than the finger of a man's hand writing a-"gainſt the candleſtick, upon the plaiſter of the wall "of the Eaſtern King's wicked palace"—cries out, *reſolves, reſolves!* What monſters do I ſee! *Reſolves*, that dreadful artillery which have been ſo briſkly fired for the defence of America, and have echoed from colony to colony, and reverberated to Britain———Oh my ſtars! *Reſolves!* Is this *great gun of liberty to be* fired here? Reſolves—There's treaſon in the ſound! There's poiſon in every letter—The *monoſyllable* is *fire* and *death*.

What ſhould ſurpriſe the martial hero thus! The *ſpectre* of RESOLVES had long *haunted* every Governor, and that glorious *ghoſt* of liberty had frequented ſo many Aſſemblies, and appeared to ſo many *commanders in chief*, that its *picture* had long been drawn, and its *features* were known and familiar to every eye: But the military commander thinking the *ſpirit* had *been laid* by the *miniſterial charm* of *Abracadabra*, was ſhocked at unexpectedly ſeeing it ſtill walking and hovering o'er the grave of liberty, before the corpſe was dead enough to be interred. It has been remarked, that the moſt gallant and undaunted ſoldier, who hath bravely marched before the mouths of cannon, and ſtared death in the face a thouſand times, cannot walk through a *burying* yard in the night, alone, without turning pale, and trembling with fear; this may both account and apologiſe for the Lilliputian colonel, and charity would fain believe that it was while he was under the influence of this panic, he compoſed and delivered thoſe truly remarkable *ſpeeches*, on which we ſhall juſt caſt the eye of the REMEMBRANCER, *en paſſant*, for it would ſwell a volume to do them full juſtice.

"Upon looking over the votes of your Houſe," ſays the trembling affrighted ſpeaker, "I find ſome *reſolves* "upon your Journals, RESOLVES, that, after the aſſu-"rances I had given you in my ſpeech," which to be ſure you ought to have venerated as an impregnable barrier to the irreſiſtible torrent of overflowing oppreſſion, as if at my great *fiat* you heard the heavens thunder and declare, "thus far ſhall the proud waves of miniſterial tyranny flow, and no farther:" But like infidels you will not believe that I am *Jupiter* among the *contending*, but *fallen gods*: But by your worſe than *Pagan infidelity*, and by a rebellion atrocious as that of the antient *Gigantes*, who are ſaid to have made war with the *Heathen gods*, "you have ſapped the foundations of confidence "and gratitude; have torn up by the roots," not quite all the trees in North Carolina—but ſomething tenfold more dreadful—"every ſanguine hope I entertained, to "render this province further ſervice, if, in truth," and not ſeemingly, as ſome perhaps will now juſtly ſuſpect I ever did any—or if "I have rendered it any," ſome will ſay, I am only like the *cow* that gave a good *pail of milk*, and after ſhe had done ſpilt it all, and had like to have *kicked out* the milker's *brains*—How deep, how ſtrong muſt be thoſe *roots* which required a more than *Newbern guſt* to tare up! A guſt indeed! A guſt that was the united breath of all America, that iſſued from that dreadful *æolus*, the *Houſe of Burgeſſes*, in every colony, and was *ventilated* by the lungs of every patriot each ſide of the *Atlantic*: *Such* a *guſt* muſt pluck up "every root" not planted in the *ſoil of liberty*, and unanimated with the *vital* "SAP" *of patriotiſm*, a ſap that *naturaliſts* at firſt would call too *heterogeneous* to unite with the juices of *that tree*, whoſe "foundations are ſo ſapped, and the roots ſo torn up."

The ſage ſenators, no doubt ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, that once ſo promiſing a genius could viſit and return from that *beſt of ſchools*, "in a neighbouring colony," where the *obnoxious reſolves* were originally *fabricated*, and then *unreſcinded*; without learning even the *ſtile* of his noble tutor, and the courtiers art of ſmiling at that they cannot avoid, though they do not fully like it; with great politeneſs and genteel addreſs, in a maſterly manner parried off that blow which was falling on their heads, by that huge tree juſt "torn up by the roots," and though the downfal of it was like the "wreck of matter and the cruſh of worlds," it only wounded, but not killed them, for the ſame *ſpirit of liberty* circulating through their conſtituents as through them, like the crimſon vital ſtream that flows through every part of the human body, rendered them *immortal*, and though the burſting of a *capital bubble* might for a little *beſmear them*, yet they were invulnerable by it; and they juſtly thought that as their commander was in *Lilliput*, and might not perhaps be long even there, or if he ſhould, he would not then be canoniſed the *Olympus* in politics, and however good his intentions might be, he could not direct and controul thoſe *miniſterial comets* who move in ſuch *eccentric orbs*, and by their long blazing, *fiery tails* affright, plague, and ſcourge the world political, and if unreſtrained perhaps will ſoon *ſet it on fire*, and kindle a general, final *conflagration*.

The ſagacious ſenators judiciouſly obſerved in their reply, that as thoſe mighty "*aſſurances*" were, in conſequence of expectations, founded on the (bare, naked) intentions of *Miniſters*, an animal of a forked, multifarious tongue, who, like *Jonah*'s *gourd*, grow up in a night, and periſh in a night; "who might be, or might not be in place, at the all important and critical hour the next meeting of Parliament," when like an *ignis fatuus*, or *jack lanthorn*, which having betrayed the *credulous*, *deluded traveller* into a *miry pit*, ſuddenly *diſappears*, and expires in *ſtench* and *ſmoke*; they therefore prudently judged *that* too weak a baſis, to ſupport the liberty of a new falling world; for who could believe a *cobweb* could ſuſtain a *falling globe*.

As they knew *immortality* was no part of the prerogative of crowned heads, or their *ſhort-lived* Miniſters, thoſe *phantoms* of a day; but naturally inferred, that in a *conſtitution* eſſentially compoſed of *three* fundamental and independent *branches*, *no one member*, without an undue proportion of influence, (which muſt not be uncharitably ſuppoſed) could *abſolutely engage* for the *conduct* of the *whole* united *body*, which though one ſolid maſs, is often like *Nebuchadnezzar*'s image, compounded of different materials, which have not always been of ſuch a homogeneous quality as univerſally to *coaleſce*, and each limb of this body politic was expoſed to *mortality*, which might ſtrike off the head, or by various other cauſes deeply wound the members, and blaſt the moſt ſanguine expectations.

But the Lilliputian hero, *in his anſwer*, was ſo terrified with the haunting *ghoſt* of liberty, which walked and appeared in the *reſolves* before it was dead, that he could not ſee the force of theſe reaſons, and *laments in plaintive ſtrains* their *unexampled uncharitableneſs*, in entertaining "a *jealouſy* of the *intention* of *Miniſters*," who are as immoveable as the *weathercock* on *St. Paul*'s, and as unchangeable as the *ſhifting wind*. And it was criminal indeed to harbour the leaſt "jealouſy" that *verſatility* in the abſtract, could be unſtable and volatile! But with all our ſtudied brevity we cannot contract this ſubject within the narrow limits of a ſingle number, but the concluſion of it will occupy another paper, in which we may apologize for the freedom of this, if it is neceſſary.

The idea of *inſtability* juſt now ſuggeſted, like the *philoſopher's* fettered *bird*, which when it mounted in the air, high as its *ſtring* would reach, was ſuddenly pulled down to the earth again, ſo the recollection of miniſterial *fickleneſs* ſuddenly checks my pen, and *twitches* me down to the *inſtability of Virginia*, where the *glorious aſſociation* ſo lately erected, is ſo ſoon *forgotten*, ſo baſely *deſerted*, and both the *letter* and *ſpirit* of it *kicked out of doors*, and perhaps will be ſoon *baniſhed* the colony, if the ONCE *patriotic ſpirit* cannot be *rekindled*. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

" Oh *Virginia!* Thou ſouthern ſtar,
" That roll'd the morning's roſy car
" Refulgent through th'ætherial way,
" When liberty aroſe, that ſon of day;
" How art thou fall'n, thou ſon of light!
" How fall'n from thy meridian height!

PHILO HOMINIS.

LONDON, *November* 28.

ON Friday laſt a Jew merchant ſold by auction, in the Bank, upwards of 50,000l. ſtock.

We hear that on Saturday was iſſued out of the Treaſury 4000l. being the damages lately given in favour of Mr. Wilkes, againſt Lord Halifax, and which ſum is ordered to be paid Mr. Wilkes immediately.

Yeſterday morning, at eleven o'clock, came on in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Chief Juſtice Manſfield, and the reſt of the Judges of that court, the long expected motion, " Whether Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; ſhould not ſhew cauſe in a complaint, at the ſuit of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, relative to the ſum of 5000l. offered by that Gentleman to his Grace, for procuring his ſon the reverſionary grant of Clerk to the Crown in the iſland of Jamaica."

The lawyers employed on both ſides ſupported the ſentiments of their leaders, which continued till after four o'clock, when my Lord Mansfield (after obſerving on the fact and pleadings with great good ſenſe and accuracy) with the unanimous conſent of his brother Judges, made the rule abſolute.

Lawyers for the defendant, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Lee. For the plaintiff, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ranby.

Nov. 30. The Weſtminſter petition is ſigned by 5135 freeholders, which makes a reſpectable majority, as very few more than 9000 were ever known to poll at an election for that city.

On Monday evening the proper officer, from the Exchequer, waited on Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench, and took his receipt for the 4000l. adjudged to him by the verdict obtained againſt Lord Halifax.

It is no joke, that a treaty of marriage is at preſent negotiating between the Pretender and one of the Princeſſes of the blood of the Houſe of Bourbon, but a fact.

Dec. 5. A celebrated Nobleman of this kingdom, greatly advanced in years, but formerly eſteemed one of the prime wits of the age, is now ſo far changed from what he was, that falling into the hands of the Methodiſts, he is become one of that ſect.

The King of Sardinia lies dangerouſly ill at Turin: His diſorder is of the apoplectic kind.

Letters from Vienna ſay, that 2000 horſes were arrived to remount the Imperial cavalry, and 4000 more were daily expected. Do not theſe indicate an approaching war?

The whole maritime force of Spain, we are told by this day's mail, is ordered to be got ready to put to ſea the moment his Catholic Majeſty ſhall judge proper; and his orders, it ſeems, are executed with ſuch celerity, that they work night and day in their dock yards.

They write from Trieſte, that ſeveral veſſels, arrived there from the Levant, had brought advice of 400 houſes having been thrown down by a violent earthquake in the iſland of St. Maure.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that it was ſaid an expreſs had arrived there, with an account that General Count Panin has been ſurprized by a body of 20,000 Turks, and totally routed. This officer was diſpatched by General Romanzow, Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian army, in order to lay ſiege to Bender.

We are told that a great Perſonage has declared, that he will take no kind of notice whatever of the petitions that have been, or may be preſented to him.

Dec. 9. It is ſaid that preſs warrants will be iſſued out ſoon after Chriſtmas.

Dec. 14. A very diſagreeable diſcovery has been made at the weſt end of the town. Lord —— having reaſon for ſome time to ſuſpect a too great intimacy between his Lady and a certain Perſonage, planned a method to make a diſcovery, which he effected, and caught his Lady in bed with her R-y-l paramour: He called up his ſervants to be witneſſes.

Dec. 19. It is ſaid that the Earl of Buchan will be appointed Governor of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. a circumſtance, if true, that indicates an attention to the ſufferings of our North-American brethren. Other reports are, that that Nobleman will be entruſted with the care of the education of an illuſtrious young Prince.

We hear that the plan for reſtoring the tranquility of the colonies, will conſiſt chiefly in fixing the quota of the different provinces, according to a general ſcale of proportion to be drawn out, after the moſt mature deliberation and enquiry, the reſpective aſſemblies having the choice of the eaſieſt methods of aſſeſſing the people by internal taxes. None of the ſums ſo raiſed to be remitted to Britain, but applied to the purpoſes of ſupporting the expences of government in North-America. The revenue laws to be repealed, and reſpectable Governors, who are acquainted with American affairs, to be appointed to preſide in the different governments.

Report now ſays, the Parliament will not be diſſolved, but that the ſo much complained of reſolutions will be reſcinded, and a new writ iſſued for another Member for the county of Middleſex. In this caſe there can be no doubt, but that Mr. Wilkes will be returned, and we hear no objections will be made to his ſitting in Parliament.

We hear that Lady Betty Germain has bequeathed 20,000l. to Lord George Sackville, together with her ſeat at Drayton in Northamptonſhire, and all the furniture therein; 20,000l. to Lady Vere Beauclerk; and annuities to all her ſervants, according to their ſtations. It is ſaid, notwithſtanding that Lady has given in public and private charities 2000l. a year for 40 years paſt, ſhe died worth, in jewels, plate, and money, 700,000l.

The Earl of Errol, ſon of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who ſuffered on Tower-hill, for being in the rebellion in 1745, will be choſen one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Eglinton, deceaſed.

It is ſaid that a certain Nobleman is rendered inconſolable by the incontinence of his Lady, as he married her purely on a principle of eſteem, being a perſon of no fortune in compariſon with his own.

The above Nobleman, we hear, has neither received nor paid any viſits ſince this unhappy affair.

We alſo hear that the damages ſued for are 150,000l. and not 100,000l. as mentioned in the papers.

When a great Perſonage was informed of the above affair, it is ſaid, he replied, " That he felt much for the injured Lord, and much alſo for himſelf, on account of the family ſtain that might be brought upon him by it."

It is reported, that a great Perſonage has particularly requeſted an unfortunate Nobleman to withdraw his action, but that his Lordſhip has not yet complied.

It is ſaid, that a certain Nobleman, who has lately been treſpaſſed on in his domeſtic happineſs, did, at firſt, intend to proceed in the courſe of law for a divorce; but conſidering that this would be attended with delay, he has altered his reſolution, and intends preſenting a memorial at once to a great Perſonage; who, as head of the church, can grant it officially, without going through the tedious proceſs of the eccleſiaſtical courts.

The Earl of Bute is arrived at Venice, and much recovered of his indiſpoſition.

Dec. 21. In 1758, 660,000 weight of wrought leather was exported from England to America, but in 1768 no more than 28,000 weight was ſent there, and this year ſcarce half that quantity.

Conſiderable damage has been done by an earthquake in ſeveral parts of France. At Avignon the ſhocks continued, without intermiſſion, a minute and a half; but they were more violent at Roquemaure and Bedarrdies, where many houſes, and almoſt all the chimnies, were thrown down.

The Earl of Chatham, lying ill in bed ſome time ago, declared, that at the enſuing meeting of Parliament, he would go down to the Houſe, to ſpeak againſt the Adminiſtration, if a crutch would ſupport him. If not, ſaid his Lordſhip, I will be carried thither, and ſpeak in this horizontal poſture.

A courier arrived on Tueſday, brought an account that the Ruſſian army were upon the point of ſtorming Bender, and that it was not doubted they would carry that place immediately.

We are aſſured that Mr. Wilkes will ſhortly commence two freſh actions againſt Lord Halifax, one for an aſſault, the other for falſe impriſonment.

The Chancellor of the E——r has written circular letters, in the moſt preſſing terms, to the King's men, as they are called, commanding their early attendance this winter, on moſt extraordinary matters of the higheſt national importance, which are to come on at the very opening.

WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 23. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Dunmore, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8.

Extract of a letter form Briſtol, December 4.

" The repeal of the American revenue acts ſeems more and more dubious, from the report of our head mens diſpoſition to enforce them; by the time your ſhip is diſcharged, we may learn more of the Miniſtry's intentions, reſpecting that intereſting matter. The rumour of a war with France is not credited here."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, Dec. 7.

" The Parliament do not meet till January. It ſeems to be the general opinion, they will not repeal the revenue acts. The papers have been filled with reports of a proſpect of war with France, but it is not given much credit to at preſent."

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 6.

" The Parliament meet the 9th of January, when it is thought they will repeal the laws laying internal taxes on the colonies except that on tea, but leave the preamble ſtanding (ſetting forth the intention of ſaid act, which is, to raiſe a revenue) as they will keep it for a precedent in ſome future time. I hope, as we have entered into the reſolutions of non-importation, we ſhall continue them; for our conduct in reſpect to it, is approved of by all the friends of America, and is judged to be the only method of getting the laws repealed."

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 6.

" You may be aſſured the Miniſtry have under conſideration, the utility of emitting paper money in the colonies, and that it will be effected ſoon, under certain regulations.

Poſtſcript to a letter from London, of the ſame date.

" Change-Alley contrived a rumour of a war; it obtained a few days; made buſineſs there ſo long, and is quite vaniſhed."

Extract of a letter from London, December 6.

" The people here are all nearly diſtracted; the few moderate folks wiſh for war, as the only means of making peace at home. Various are opinions about war, even amongſt thoſe who ſhould have the beſt intelligence; for my part I do not think we ſhall have one ſoon, unleſs the King of Pruſſia lug us into ſome diſpute he may have with the French on the continent of Europe.

" It is generally thought, at leaſt among the people I converſe with, that the American revenue acts will be repealed, and the rights of election ſettled at the meeting of Parliament, of courſe peace will be concluded at home, and no war abroad; but time will put theſe things beyond mere conjecture."

Extract of a letter from London, December 7.

" You will doubtleſs have heard various reports of war, which ſeem to be almoſt blown over, and in our opinion have only been calculated to anſwer ſome ſtock-jobbing ſcheme, for neither England nor France have the neceſſary requiſites to commence hoſtilities."

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 9, 1769.

" *Here have been great apprehenſions of a war with France; but they ariſe chiefly from the artifices of ſtock-jobbers, and had no real foundation. The Miniſtry ſeem likely to continue firm in their places, notwithſtanding the puſh that has been made at them, in petitions from many parts of the kingdom. I hope however, that though they ſhould not be changed themſelves, they will think fit to change their meaſures, with regard to us. A new Governor is appointed for New York, Lord Dunmore, but he does not go over till ſpring. No new appointment ſeems yet to be intended for the Maſſachuſetts, and it is thought government will be left in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor for ſome time.*"

The Boſton frigate, Sir THOMAS ADAMS, commander, is arrived at Hampton.

Laſt Tueſday morning died at York, the Lady of the Hon. ROBERT BURWELL, Eſq; after a ſhort ſickneſs. As a wife, a mother, a miſtreſs, a friend and neighbour, ſhe was ſurpaſſed by none, equalled by few, but by all who were happy enough to be acquainted with her, will be ſincerely lamented.

FOR Heaven's ſake, Mr. Rind, if you have any regard for the cauſe of liberty, for the honour of your country, or for the reputation of your paper, ſtop that inundation of overſtrained ſimiles, far fetch'd metaphors, and monſtrous figures, which flow in upon us in one continued ſtream from the pen of the REMEMBRANCER. Stop him, I pray you, at the *terrible carrying-place*, and there let him *diſembogue* himſelf of that load of bombaſt, with which he is gorged.

Who does not laugh ſuch a *Remembrancer* to ſee,
Who would not but weep, if he was pointed at for HE.

Vide *The concluſion of the third* REMEMBRANCER, *humbly imitated.*

DUMFRIES, *Feb.* 20, 1770.

WANTED, *on charter for* DUBLIN,

A VESSEL of about ſixteen hundred barrels of flour.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, 7th of *March*, 1770.

ONE *James Ranſone*, of *Glouceſter*, the 23d of *November*, 1670, demiſed 50 acres of land, which are now in my poſſeſſion, to *Abraham Savey* and *Sarah* his wife, for 99 years; and covenanted that he, or his heirs, *&c.* at the expiration of that time, would make another leaſe, for the like term, to the leſſees, or their heirs, *&c.* they paying 100 lbs. of tobacco. I long ago purchaſed the right of the leſſees, and ever ſince the expiration of the former term have been, and now am ready to take another leaſe, and pay the tobacco. But I cannot diſcover who is the perſon entitled to the reverſion. If he inclines to ſell his reverſion, I am willing to buy it for what it is worth.

G. WYTHE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE brig LITTLE BENJAMIN, about 110 tons burthen, double decked, has made but two voyages, is extremely well built, and completely fitted. Credit will be given until the 10th day of *December* next, on giving bond with good ſecurity to

BEN: HARRISON.

NORFOLK, *March* 6, 1770.

On Thurſday *the* 15*th inſtant, will be*

SOLD,

A QUANTITY of *Madeira* WINE, of the ſterling and *Virginia* quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks. Six months credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond, and ſecurity if required, to

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. The WINES are exceeding good of their kinds, and have been three years imported.

RICHLAND, *Stafford* county, *Feb.* 21, 1770.

A GENTLEMAN who is well acquainted with book-keeping, that writes a good hand, and comes well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber immediately.

WILLIAM BRENT.

By order of Norfolk *borough court, will be ſold, on* Thurſday *the* 22*d inſtant, for ready money,*

TWO Negro men named *Edinburg* and *Aberdeen*, the property of *Benjamin Bannerman*, to ſatisfy a judgment obtained by *Margaret Bannerman* his wife, in the ſaid court, unleſs any perſon or perſons, having any right or title to the ſaid two ſlaves, do appear at the next court to be held for the ſaid borough, on *Monday* the 19th inſtant, and claim the ſame.

THOMAS VEAL,
JAMES MARSDEN,
HUMPHREY ROBERTS,
AMOS ETHERIDGE,
ROBERT SHEDDEN,
} Commrs.

February 26, 1770

THE creditors of Col. *William Taliaferro*, of the county of *Orange*, are deſired to meet at the houſe of Mr. *George Weedon*, in the town of *Frederickſburg*, on *Tueſday* the 3d day of *April* next, and to come prepared to ſettle their reſpective demands againſt the ſaid *Taliaferro*'s eſtate. All thoſe who have not accepted of the propoſals made by the truſtees in behalf of the ſaid *Taliaferro*, are to take notice, that unleſs they come in by the time ſtipulated, and agree to the terms propoſed, they well be excluded the benefit of the ſaid truſt.

JOSEPH JONES,
FRANCIS TALIAFERRO,
JOHN TALIAFERRO.

WAS committed to *Frederick* county gaol, two *Maryland* ſervants, named THOMAS DOYL and JOHN SMITH. The ſaid *Smith* has owned himſelf to be a blackſmith, and that he belongs to Doctor *George Stewart*, in *Annapolis*. The aforeſaid *Doyl* is a well ſet man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſays he is a ſailor, and came from *New-York*, where he run away from his ſhip. Their owners are deſired to pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN LYNE, Gaoler.

For BRISTOL,

(with liberty of conſignment)

THE Ship RIALTO, lately rebuilded and made very commodious for paſſengers, *Freeman Phelps*, commander, and will ſail by the firſt of *May*, moſt part of her cargo being abſolutely engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid commander on board, at *Ruffin*'s ferry, or *Thomas Thomas*, at *Newcaſtle*. 3 *Feb.* 14, 1770.

WHOEVER has drawn in the Hon. WILLIAM BYRD's lottery, the one hundred acre lots of land, No. 763, 764, and 767, may, by applying to the printer hereof, hear of a perſon that would willingly purchaſe them.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 14th of* March *next, at the plantations of* John Lidderdale, *Eſquire, at* Ward's *fork, in* Charlotte *county*,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, containing 5557 acres, remarkable for producing fine tobacco and wheat, is well watered, having many fine ſtreams on it, and is an excellent place for ſtock. There are three plantations cleared ſufficient to work 30 hands, under good fences, with all convenient houſes, barns, Negro quarter, &c. and is in fine order for cropping; and for the convenience of purchaſers is laid off in lots of about 400 acres, from the old ſurvey, and may be viewed at any time. It will be ſold together or in parcels, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers. At the ſame time and place will be ſold about 100 choice SLAVES, chiefly *Virginia* born, amongſt which is a great number of fine young fellows, women, and girls, an exceeding good cooper and carpenter, with his tools, and ſeveral fine handy fellows that have been foremen or managers at the out quarters. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold ſeveral yoke of fine draught oxen, all the ſtocks of cattle, hogs, and horſes, with the crop of corn and fodder; likewiſe the carts, ploughs, and working tools, belonging to the plantations. Three years credit will be allowed for the land, on paying intereſt after the firſt year, and twelve months credit for the ſlaves and ſtocks. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

BENJAMIN WALLER, JOHN WAYLES, RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies in fact for *John Lidderdale* Eſq;

N. B. Five *per cent.* diſcount is allowed for ready money.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 19th day of* March *next, at* York *court*,

A TRACT of land containing 262 acres, lying within 3 miles of *York* town, having on the high land great abundance of fire wood, and plenty of oak and gum timber for rails and building; there is a ſwamp running through it which will afford 15 or 20 acres of fine meadow land, that is alſo well ſtock'd with aſh wood for firing or timber, and there is only about 20 acres of the land cleared. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and credit given for the other half until *October* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity. At the ſame time is to be ſold two lots in *York* town, joining the lot where Mr. *Edward Cary* lately lived, either for ready money or credit, as ſhall be agreed on at the time of ſale.

LAWRENCE SMITH.

THE executors of Colonel *Carter*, late of *Clive*, hereby deſire to give notice, that the lands upon *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, in the counties of *Prince William* and *Fauquier*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 15th day of *May* next, to the higheſt bidders, for ready money, ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and conveniency have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement, for this purpoſe. And it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe, has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12000 acres.

The ſale to begin at Capt. *George Nevill*'s, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until all the lots are ſold.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD tract of Tobacco Land, lying on the ſouth ſide of *Dan* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, containing 400 acres. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Brunſwick* county.

MICHAEL WALL.

N. B. The land may be ſeen by applying to WILLIAM SIGEMOUR, who lives near the ſame.

ANY perſon in want of PINE or CYPRESS, PLANK, SCANTLING, PALES, or SHINGLES, may be ſupplied with a large or ſmall quantity of either, of any ſize that they chooſe, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by applying to HUGH WHITE, on *Chickahominy* river, in *New Kent* county, who will deliver the ſame, on ſhort notice, at a convenient landing, and will take in payment caſh, *Weſt-India* or *European* goods, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer, and will give a reaſonable credit if required. Gentlemen at *Williamsburg* may have them delivered at the College landing.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 15th of* March *next, at* Halifax *court-houſe, being court day*,

A TRACT of land lying on the head of *Graſſy Creek*, in the county of *Halifax*, containing about 1000 acres, which belonged to Maj. *Harry Gaines*, of the county of *King William*, deceaſed. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſer, paying intereſt after the end of the firſt year, and giving bond and good ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſquire, deceaſed.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday *the 15th day of* March *next, at* Halifax *court-houſe, being court day*,

TWO valuable tracts of land belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Anderſon Stith*, deceaſed; one of the tracts lies on the rivers *Dan* and *Hyco*, in *Halifax* county, and contains 1000 acres, and the other lies on *Coleman*'s creek, in the ſame county, and contains about the ſame quantity. And on *Tueſday* the 10th of *April* next, will be ſold at *Prince George* court-houſe, being court day, a tract of well timbered land, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, containing about 109 acres, lying in the ſaid county of *Prince George*, about four miles from *James* river, near the land of Mr. *Pinckard*. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, on the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to JOANNA STITH, Executrx.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 3, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th of *November* laſt, a Negro fellow named BRISTOL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, thick lipped, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, marked with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, ſome *French* and *Spaniſh*. He was ſeen laſt month at *Richmond*, calling himſelf *Tom*, paſſing for a freeman, and may go out of the country as ſuch. Any perſon who will ſecure him, ſo that I can get him, ſhall be paid Forty Shillings more than the law allows; and all maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the country, as he may impoſe on them by ſaying he is free

tf. MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

GREENWICH, *Feb.* 15, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, the 5th inſtant, a very likely *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ADAM, of a yellow complexion, about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, by trade a ſawyer and cooper; he had on when he went away a white plains waiſtcoat and breeches, knit yarn ſtockings, *Virginia* ſhoes, ſteel buckles, an oznabrigs ſhirt, and a felt hat. He carried with him a light coloured ſuit of cloth cloaths, and other things unknown, and ſome books; as he can read and write an indifferent hand, he purpoſed, when he went off, to forge himſelf a paſs to go to *Carolina*, to paſs as a freeman. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides the allowance by law, to any perſon that delivers the ſaid ſlave to me, or either of my overſeers, in this county; and if taken in *Carolina* FIVE POUNDS.

3 JOHN FOX.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by W. RIND.

SUPPLEMENT to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1770. NUMBER 200.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, December 19.

When the complaints of a brave and powerful people are suffered to increase in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered, either, instead of sinking into submission, they are roused to resistance, the time will soon arrive, at which, every inferior consideration must yield to the security of the Sovereign, and to the general safety of the state. There is a moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive, and perplexity itself can no longer be misled. Let us suppose it arrived. Let us suppose a gracious, well-intentioned Prince, made sensible at last of the great duty he owes to his people, and of his own disgraceful situation; that he looks round him for assistance, and asks for no advice, but how to gratify the wishes, and secure the happiness of his subjects. In these circumstances, it may be matter of curious speculation to consider, if an honest man were permitted to approach a King, in what terms he would address himself to his Sovereign. Let it be imagined, no matter how improbable, that the first prejudice against his character is removed, that the ceremonious difficulties of an audience are surmounted, that he feels himself animated by the purest, and most honourable affections to his King and country, and that the great person, whom he addresses, has spirit enough to bid him speak freely, and understanding enough to listen to him with attention. Unacquainted with the vain impertinence of forms, he would deliver his sentiments with dignity and firmness, but not without respect.

SIR,

IT is the misfortune of your life, and originally the cause of every reproach and distress, which has attended your government, that you should never be acquainted with the language of truth, until you heard it in the complaints of your people. It is not, however, too late to correct the error of your education. We are still inclined to make an indulgent allowance for the pernicious lessons you received in your youth, and to form the most sanguine hopes from the natural benevolence of your disposition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate purpose to invade those original rights of your subjects, on which all their civil and political liberties depend. Had it been possible for us to entertain a suspicion so dishonourable to your character, we should long since have adopted a stile of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. The doctrine included by our laws, *That the King can do no wrong*, is admitted without reluctance. We separate the amiable good natured Prince from the folly and treachery of his servants, and the private virtues of the man from the vices of his government. Were it not for this just distinction, I know not whether your M——y's condition, or that of the English people, would deserve most to be lamented. I would prepare your mind for a favourable reception of truth, by removing every painful, offensive idea of personal reproach. Your subjects, Sir, wish for nothing but that, as they are reasonable and affectionate enough to separate your person from your government, so *you*, in your turn, should distinguish between the conduct, which becomes the permanent dignity of a K—g, and that, which serves only to promote the temporary interest and miserable ambition of a Minister.

You ascended the throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a sincere resolution of giving universal satisfaction to your subjects. You found them pleased with the novelty of a young Prince, whose countenance promised even more than his word, and loyal to you, not only from principle, but passion. It was not a cold profession of allegiance to the first Magistrate, but a partial animated attachment to a favourite Prince, the native of their country. They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign, and paid you in advance the dearest tribute of their affections. Such, Sir, was once the disposition of a people, who now surround your throne with reproaches and complaints. Do justice to yourself. Banish from your mind those unworthy opinions, with which some interested persons have laboured to possess you. Distrust the men, who tell you, that the English are naturally light and inconstant;—that they complain without a cause. Withdraw your confidence equally from all parties; from Ministers, favourites, and relations; and let there be one moment in your life, in which you have consulted your own understanding.

When you affectedly renounced the name of Englishman, believe me, Sir, you were persuaded to pay a very ill judged compliment to one part of your subjects, at the expence of another. While the natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion, they are undoubtedly entitled to protection; nor do I mean to condemn the policy of giving some encouragement to the novelty of their affections for the house of Hanover. I am ready to hope for every thing from their new born zeal, and from the future steadiness of their allegiance. But hitherto they have no claim to your favour. To honour them with a determined predilection and confidence, in exclusion of your English subjects, who placed your family, and in spite of treachery and rebellion, have supported it upon the throne, is a mistake too gross, even for the unsuspecting generosity of youth. In this error we see a capital violation of the most obvious rules of policy and prudence. We trace it, however, to an original bias in your education, and are ready to allow for your inexperience.

To the same early influence we attribute it, that you have descended to take a share, not only in the narrow views and interests of particular persons, but in the fatal malignity of their passions. At your accession to the throne, the whole system of government was altered, not from wisdom or deliberation, but because it had been adopted by your predecessor. A little personal motive of pique and resentment was sufficient to remove the ablest servants of the crown; but it is not in this country, Sir, that such men can be dishonoured by the frowns of a K——. They were dismissed, but could not be disgraced. Without entering into a minuter discussion of the merits of the peace, we may observe, in the imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted, in the conduct of the negotiation, and terms of the treaty, the strongest marks of that precipitate spirit of concession, with which a certain part of your subjects have been, at all times, ready to purchase a peace with the natural enemies of this country. On *your* part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere, and if England was sold to France, we doubt not that your M——y was equally betrayed. The conditions of the peace were matter of grief and surprize to your subjects, but not the immediate cause of their present discontent.

Hitherto, Sir, you had been sacrificed to the prejudices and passions of others. With what firmness will you bear the mention of your own?

A man, not very honourably distinguished in the world, commences a formal attack upon your favourite, considering nothing, but how he might best expose his person and principles to detestation, and the national character of his countrymen to contempt. The natives of that country, Sir, are as much distinguished by a peculiar character as by your Majesty's favour. Like another chosen people, they have been conducted into the land of plenty, where they find themselves effectually marked and divided from mankind. There is hardly a period, at which the most irregular character may not be redeemed. The mistakes of one sex find a retreat in patriotism; those of the other in devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into politics the same liberal sentiments by which his private conduct had been directed, and seemed to think that, as there are few excesses, in which an English Gentleman may not be permitted to indulge, the same latitude was allowed him in the choice of his political principles, and in the spirit of maintaining them.——I mean to state, not entirely to defend, his conduct. In the earnestness of his zeal, he suffered some unwarrantable insinuations to escape him. He said more than moderate men would justify; but not enough to entitle him to the honour of your Majesty's personal resentment. The rays of Royal indignation, collected upon him, served only to illuminate, and could not consume. Animated by the favour of the people on one side, and heated by persecution on the other, his views and sentiments changed with his situation. Hardly serious at first, he is now an Enthusiast. The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision. There is a holy mistaken zeal in politics as well as religion. By persuading others, we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged, and create a material affection in the mind, which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer.——Is this a contention worthy of a K—?——Are you not sensible how much the meanness of the cause gives an air of ridicule to the serious difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The destruction of one man has been now, for many years, the sole object of your government, and if there can be any thing still more disgraceful, we have seen, for such an object, the utmost influence of the executive power, and every ministerial artifice exerted, without success. Nor can you ever succeed, unless *he* should be imprudent enough to forfeit the protection of those laws, to which you owe your C—n, or unless your Ministers should persuade you to make it a question of force alone, and try the whole strength of government, in opposition to the people. The lessons he has received from experience, will probably guard him from such excess of folly; and in your M——y's virtues we find an unquestionable assurance that no illegal violence will be attempted.

Far from suspecting you of so horrible a design, we would attribute the continued violation of the laws, and even this last enormous attack upon the vital principle of the constitution, to an ill-advised, unworthy, personal resentment. From one false step you have been betrayed into another, and as the cause was unworthy of you, your Ministers were determined, that the prudence of the execution, should correspond with the wisdom and dignity of the design. They have reduced you to the necessity of chusing out of a variety of difficulties——a situation so unhappy, that you can neither do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. These worthy servants have undoubtedly given you many singular proofs of their abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a man of importance, they have judiciously transferred the question from the rights and interests of one man, to the most important rights and interests of the people, and forced your subjects, from wishing well to the cause of an individual, to unite with him in their own. Let them proceed as they have begun, and your M——y need not doubt, that the catastrophe will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece.

The circumstances to which you are reduced, will not admit of a compromise with the English nation. Undecisive, qualifying measures will disgrace your government still more than open violence, and, without satisfying the people, will excite their contempt. They have too much understanding, and spirit, to accept of an indirect satisfaction for a direct injury. Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the resolution itself, can heal the wound, which has been given to the constitution, nor will any thing less be accepted. I can readily believe, that there is an influence sufficient to recal that pernicious vote. The H—— of —— undoubtedly consider their duty to the C——n as paramount to all other obligations. To *us* they are only indebted for an accidental existence, and have justly transferred their gratitude from their parents to their benefactors;—from those, who gave them birth, to the Minister, from whose benevolence they derive the comforts and pleasures of their political life;—who has taken the tenderest care of their infancy, relieves their necessities, without offending their delicacy, and has given them, what they value most,

a virtuous education. But if it were poſſible for their integrity to be degraded to a condition ſo vile and abject, that, compared with it, the preſent eſtimation they ſtand in, is a ſtate of honour and reſpect, conſider, Sir, in what manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the people of this country will long ſubmit to be governed by ſo flexible a H—— of ——? It is not in the nature of human ſociety, that any form of government, in ſuch circumſtances, can long be preſerved. In ours the general contempt of the people is as fatal as their deteſtation. Such, I am perſuaded, would be the neceſſary effect of any baſe conceſſion made by the preſent H—— of ——, and, as a qualifying meaſure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide, whether you will, at any hazard, ſupport a ſet of men, who have reduced you to this unhappy dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united wiſhes of the whole people of England, by diſſolving the P————t.

Taking it for granted, as I do very ſincerely, that you have perſonally no deſign againſt the conſtitution, nor any views inconſiſtent with the good of your ſubjects, I think you cannot heſitate long upon the choice, which it equally concerns your intereſt, and your honour to adopt. On one ſide, you hazard the affections of all your Engliſh ſubjects; you relinquiſh every hope of repoſe to yourſelf, and you endanger the eſtabliſhment of your family for ever. All this you venture for no object whatſoever, or for ſuch an object, as it would be an affront to you to name. Men of ſenſe will examine your conduct with ſuſpicion; while thoſe, who are incapable of comprehending to what degree they are injured, afflict you with clamours equally inſolent and unmeaning. Suppoſe it poſſible, that no fatal ſtruggle ſhould enſue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without the hope of a compenſation, either from intereſt or ambition. If an Engliſh K—— be hated or deſpiſed, he *muſt* be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political truth, which he ought to be convinced of without experiment. But if the Engliſh people ſhould no longer confine their reſentment to a ſubmiſſive repreſentation of their wrongs; if, following the glorious example of their anceſtors, they ſhould no longer appeal to the creature of the conſtitution, but to that High Being who gave them the rights of humanity, whoſe gifts it were ſacrilege to ſurrender, let me aſk you, Sir, upon what part of your ſubjects would you rely for aſſiſtance!

The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppreſſed. In return, they give you every day freſh marks of their reſentment. They deſpiſe the miſerable Governor you have ſent them, becauſe he is the creature of Lord Bute; nor is it from any natural confuſion in their ideas, that they are ſo ready to confound the original of a K—— with the diſgraceful repreſentation of him.

The diſturbance of the colonies would make it impoſſible for them to take an active concern in your affairs, if they were as well affected to your government, as they once pretended to be to your perſon. They were ready enough to diſtinguiſh between you and your Miniſters. They complained of an act of the legiſlature, but traced the origin of it no higher than to the ſervants of the C——: They pleaſed themſelves with the hope, that their S—r—n, if not favourable to their cauſe, at leaſt was impartial. The deciſive, perſonal part you took againſt them, has effectually baniſhed that nice diſtinction from their minds. They conſider you as united with your ſervants againſt America, and know how to diſtinguiſh the S—r—n and a venal P————t on one ſide, from the real ſentiments of the Engliſh people on the other. Looking forward to independence, they might poſſibly receive you for their K—g; but, if ever you retire to America, be aſſured they will give you ſuch a covenant to ſign, as the Preſbytery of Scotland would have been aſhamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native land in ſearch of freedom, and found it in a deſart. Divided as they are into a thouſand forms of policy and religion, there is one point in which they all agree: They equally deteſt the pageantry of a K—g, and the ſupercilious hypocriſy of a Biſhop.

It is not then from the alienated affections of Ireland or America, that you can reaſonably look for aſſiſtance; ſtill leſs from the people of England, who are actually contending for their rights, and, in this great queſtion are parties againſt you. You are not, however, deſtitute of every appearance of ſupport: You have all the Jacobites, Nonjurors, Roman Catholics, and Tories of this country, and all Scotland, without exception. Conſidering from what family you are deſcended, the choice of your friends has been ſingularly directed; and truly, Sir, if you had not loſt the Whig intereſt of England, I ſhould admire your dexterity in turning the hearts of your enemies. Is it poſſible for you to place any confidence in men, who, before they are faithful to you, muſt renounce every opinion, and betray every principle, both in church and ſtate, which they inherit from their anceſtors, and are confirmed in by their education? whoſe numbers are ſo inconſiderable, that they have long ſince been obliged to give up the principles and language which diſtinguiſhed them as a party, and to fight under the banners of their enemies? Their zeal begins with hypocriſy, and muſt conclude in treachery. At firſt they deceive; at laſt they betray.

As to the Scotch, I muſt ſuppoſe your heart and underſtanding ſo biaſſed, from your earlieſt infancy, in their favour, that nothing leſs than *your own* misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform experience of your anceſtors; and when once a man is determined to believe, the very abſurdity of the doctrine confirms him in his faith. A bigotted underſtanding can draw a proof of attachment to the Houſe of Hanover from a notorious zeal to the Houſe of Stewart, and find an earneſt of future loyalty in former rebellions. Appearances are, however, in their favour; ſo ſtrongly indeed, that one would think they had forgotten, that you are their lawful K—, and had miſtaken you for a Pretender to the Crown. Let it be admitted then, that the Scotch are as ſincere in their preſent profeſſions, as if you were in reality not an Engliſhman, but a Briton of the North, you would not be the firſt P—ce of their native country againſt whom they have rebelled, nor the firſt whom they have baſely betrayed. Have you forgotten, Sir, or has your favourite concealed from you that part of our hiſtory, when the unhappy Charles (and he too had private virtues) fled from the open avowed indignation of his Engliſh ſubjects, and ſurrendered himſelf at diſcretion, to the good faith of his own countrymen. Without looking for ſupport in their affections as ſubjects, he applied only to their honour, as Gentlemen, for protection. They received him, as they would your M——y, with bows, and ſmiles, and falſhoods, and kept him until they had ſettled their bargain with the Engliſh Parliament; then baſely ſold their native K— to the vengeance of his enemies. This, Sir, was not the act of a few traitors, but the deliberate treachery of a Scotch Parliament, repreſenting the nation. A wiſe P—ce might draw from it two leſſons of equal utility to himſelf. On one ſide he might learn to dread the undiſguiſed reſentment of a generous people, who dare openly aſſert their rights, and who, in a juſt cauſe, are ready to meet their S———n in the field. On the other ſide, he would be taught to apprehend ſomething far more formidable; a fawning treachery, againſt which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. The inſidious ſmiles upon the cheek, would warn him of the canker in the heart.

From the uſes, to which one part of the army has been too frequently applied, you have ſome reaſon to expect, that there are no ſervices they would refuſe. Here too we trace the partiality of your underſtanding. You take the ſenſe of the army from the conduct of the guards, with the ſame juſtice with which you collect the ſenſe of the people, from the repreſentations of the Miniſtry. Your marching regiments, Sir, will not make the guards their example, either as ſoldiers or ſubjects. They feel and reſent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undiſtinguiſhing favour, with which the guards are treated; while thoſe gallant troops, by whom every hazardous, every laborious ſervice is performed, are left to periſh in garriſons abroad, or pine in quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no ſenſe of the great original duty they owe their country, their reſentment would operate like patriotiſm, and leave your cauſe to be defended by thoſe to whom you have laviſhed the rewards and honours of their profeſſion. The Prætorian bands, enervated and debauched as they were, had ſtill ſtrength enough to awe the Roman populace: But when the diſtant legions took the alarm, they marched to Rome, and gave away the empire.

On this ſide then, which ever way you turn your eyes, you ſee nothing but perplexity and diſtreſs. You may determine to ſupport the very Miniſtry who have reduced your affairs to this deplorable ſituation: You may ſhelter yourſelf under the forms of a P————t, and ſet your people at defiance. But be aſſured, Sir, that ſuch a reſolution would be as imprudent as it would be odious. If it did not immediately ſhake your eſtabliſhment, it would rob you of your peace of mind forever.

On the other, how different is the proſpect! How eaſy, how ſafe and honourable is the path before you! The Engliſh nation declare they are groſsly injured by their Repreſentatives, and ſolicit your M—— to exert your lawful prerogative, and give them an opportunity of recalling a truſt, which they find has been ſo ſcandalouſly abuſed. You are not to be told that the power of the H— of —— is not original, but delegated to them for the welfare of the people, from whom they received it. A queſtion of right ariſes between the conſtituent and the repreſentative body. By what authority ſhall it be decided? Will your M—— interfere in a queſtion in which you have properly no immediate concern? It would be a ſtep equally odious and unneceſſary. Shall the Lords be called upon to determine the rights and privileges of the Commons? They cannot do it without a flagrant breach of the conſtitution. Or will you refer it to the Judges? They have often told your anceſtors, that the law of Parliament is above them. What part then remains but to leave it to the people to determine for themſelves. They alone are injured, and ſince there is no ſuperior power to which the cauſe can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious argument upon a ſubject already ſo diſcuſſed, that inſpiration could hardly throw a new light upon it. There are, however, two points of view, in which it particularly imports your M—— to conſider the late proceedings of the H—— of ——. By depriving a ſubject of his birthright, they have attributed to their own vote an authority equal to an act of the whole legiſlature; and, though perhaps not with the ſame motives, have ſtrictly followed the example of the long Parliament, which firſt declared the regal office uſeleſs, and ſoon after, with as little ceremony, diſſolved the Houſe of Lords. The ſame pretended power which robs an Engliſh ſubject of his birthright, may rob an Engliſh K— of his C—n. In another view, the reſolution of the H—— of ——, apparently not ſo dangerous to your M——, is ſtill more alarming to your people. Not contented with diveſting one man of his right, they have arbitrarily conveyed that right to another. They have ſet aſide a return as illegal, without daring to cenſure thoſe officers who were particularly apprized of Mr. Wilkes's incapacity, not only by the declaration of the Houſe, but expreſsly by the writ directed to them, and who nevertheleſs returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the majority of votes, the only criterion by which our laws judge of the ſenſe of the people; they have transferred the right of election from the collective to the repreſentative body; and by theſe acts, taken ſeparately, or together, they have eſſentially altered the original conſtitution of the H—— of ——. Verſed, as your M—— undoubtedly is, in the Engliſh hiſtory, it cannot eſcape you, how much it is your intereſt, as well as your duty, to prevent one of the three eſtates from encroaching upon the province of the other two, or aſſuming the authority of them all. When once they have departed from the great conſtitutional line, by which all their proceedings ſhould be directed, who will anſwer for their future moderation? Or what aſſurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their equals, they will ſubmit to a ſuperior? Your M—— may learn hereafter, how nearly the ſlave and tyrant are allied.

Some of your Council, more candid than the reſt, admit the abandoned profligacy of the preſent H—— of ——, but oppoſe their diſſolution upon an opinion, I confeſs not very unwarrantable, that their ſucceſſors would be equally at the diſpoſal of the Treaſury. I cannot perſuade myſelf that the nation will have profited

ſo little by experience. But if that opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our wiſhes at an eaſy rate, and appeaſe the preſent clamour againſt your government, without offering any material injury to the favourite cauſe of corruption.

You have ſtill an honourable part to act. The affections of your ſubjects may ſtill be recovered. But before you ſubdue *their* hearts, you muſt gain a noble victory over your own. Diſcard thoſe little perſonal reſentments which have too long directed your public conduct. Pardon this man the remainder of his puniſhment, and if reſentment ſtill prevails, make it, what it ſhould have been long ſince, an act of mercy, but contempt. He will ſoon fall back into his natural ſtation—a ſilent ſenator, and hardly ſupporting the weekly eloquence of a news paper. The gentle breath of peace would leave him on the ſurface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the tempeſt that lifts him from his place.

Without conſulting your Miniſter, call together your whole Council. Let it appear to the public, that you can determine and act for yourſelf. Come forward to your people. Lay aſide the wretched formalities of a K—, and ſpeak to your ſubjects with the ſpirit of a man, and in the language of a Gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The acknowledgment will be no diſgrace, but rather an honour to your underſtanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every cauſe of complaint againſt your government; that you will give your confidence to no man, who does not poſſeſs the confidence of your ſubjects; and that you will leave it to themſelves to determine, by their conduct at a future election, whether or no it be in reality the general ſenſe of the nation, that their rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the preſent H—— of ——, and the conſtitution betrayed. They will then do juſtice to their Repreſentatives, and to themſelves.

Theſe ſentiments, Sir, and the ſtile they are conveyed in, may be offenſive perhaps, becauſe they are new to you. Accuſtomed to the language of courtiers, you meaſure their affections by the vehemence of their expreſſions; and when they only praiſe you indirectly, you admire their ſincerity. But this is not a time to trifle with your fortune. They deceive you, Sir, who tell you, that you have many friends, whoſe affections are founded upon a principle of perſonal attachments. The firſt foundation of friendſhip is not the power of conferring benefits, but the equality with which they are received, and *may* be returned. The fortune which made you a K—, forbad you to have friend. It is a law of nature, which cannot be violated with impunity. The miſtaken P—e, who looks for friendſhip, will find a favourite, and in that favourite the ruin of his affairs.

The people of England are loyal to the Houſe of Hanover, not from a vain preference of one family to another, but from a conviction, that the eſtabliſhment of that family was neceſſary to the ſupport of their civil and religious liberties. This, Sir, is a principle of allegiance equally ſolid and rational, fit for Engliſhmen to adopt, and well worthy of your M——y's encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal diſtinctions. The name of Stewart, of itſelf, is only contemptible;—armed with the Sovereign authority, their principles were formidable. The Prince, who imitates their conduct, ſhould be warned by their example; and while he plumes himſelf upon the ſecurity or his title to the Crown, ſhould remember, that as it was acquired by one revolution, it may be loſt in another. JUNIUS.

LONDON, *December 26.*

A GREAT Perſonage, on reading in Junius's letter, 'The for-'tune which made you a K——, forbad you to have a 'friend,' replied, "Hard fortune indeed! ſurely no one envies my ſtation!"

We hear the reſult of the many Cabinet Councils lately held, is a fixed reſolution NOT TO DISSOLVE THE P——t.

Friday an opulent merchant in this city was arreſted on the Royal Exchange for 20,000l. to which he immediately gave bail.

Mr. RIND,

A MAGISTRATE in New Kent ſays he attended Charles City court as an evidence 44 days. It may be true, but every perſon would rather have juſtice with deliberation, than partiality with ſpeed. Juſtice, ſlowly, calmly, without prejudice or paſſion, hears the merits of each ſide, cautiouſly ponderates the weight of each argument, and equitably determines the cauſe. The Judge of Charles City court has as well meaning, as honeſt a heart as ever filled a human breaſt, and the other Magiſtrates are men of candour and judgment, at leaſt they who attend moſt, and I believe their debts are not troubleſome, and it is impoſſible to lay the crime of delay at their door. But had I a ſuit depending, and wanted ſtrict juſtice, I would much rather chooſe to have it determined in Charles City court, with all its deliberation, than in the neighbouring one with all its boaſted vigour; not but that there are many worthy ſenſible Magiſtrates in that county, but ſome of thoſe who ſit moſt, are looked on by thouſands as well as me, to be very deficient in candour, as well as judgment; and for that reaſon alone, I know ſeveral ſuits to be now kept back from that court. He who fills the office of a Magiſtrate ought to be a man of exemplary virtue and judgment. But when Magiſtrates boldly ſhow more flagrant partiality, and deficiency of judgment, than moſt private men, it diſgraces the office, the laws, and the adminiſtration. Ignorance and partiality are always aſſuming, while true merit is diffident and modeſt. I could point out individuals, as well as that worſhipful witneſs from New-Kent, who are not always guilty of ſpeaking true, and would juſtify all with openneſs, and my name; but to avoid more malevolence, I ſhall omit it now. However, this day I was informed, by a man of truth, that the cauſe wherein the worſhipful witneſs is ſummoned has been brought on, and the jury once or twice divided on it, beſides, very few, I imagine, believe that the witneſs attended ſo long.

SUFFOLK, *February* 25, 1770.

To be SOLD *at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 22*d of* March, *being the court day of* Elizabeth City *county,*

THE plantation on *Hampton* river whereon Col. *George Walker* lately lived, containing about 200 acres. The improvements, value of the timbers and advantages of its ſituation, are ſo well known to thoſe who are likely to become purchaſers, that it is unneceſſary for me to deſcribe them. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on making a title, the other half in twelve months from the day of ſale, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to BENJAMIN CROOKER.

HAMPTON, *March* 1, 1770.

To be SOLD *on* Tueſday *the* 20*th inſtant, at the ſubſcriber's,*

THE perſonal eſtate of *John Ridlehurſt*, deceaſed, conſiſting of one Negro woman, ſome horſes, houſhold and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving good bond and ſecurity. Thoſe perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, or ſuits will be brought without further notice; and all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to make them known, to

FRANCIS RIDLEHURST, Adminiſtrator.

FAUQUIER county, *February* 20, 1770.

HIS Excellency NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, Governor General of this his Majeſty's colony of *Virginia*, having been pleaſed to appoint me Adjutant of the frontier diſtrict, the remoteneſs of the counties obliges me to take this method, to notify to the ſeveral county Lieutenants my intention of attending their general muſters the enſuing ſpring: They will therefore pleaſe to appoint them reſpectively, at the different Courthouſes, on the days following, viz. *Frederick*, on the firſt *Monday* in *April*, *Hampſhire*, on the firſt *Thurſday*, *Auguſta*, on the ſecond *Monday*, *Albemarle*, on the ſecond *Thurſday*, *Amherſt*, on the ſecond *Saturday*, *Buckingham*, on the third *Monday*, *Bedford*, on the third *Thurſday*, *Pittſylvania*, on the fourth *Monday*, *Halifax*, on the fourth *Thurſday*, *Mecklenburg*, on the fifth *Monday*, *Lunenburg*, on the firſt *Thurſday* in *May*, and *Charlotte*, on the firſt *Monday*; in which, they will greatly oblige their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, THOMAS BULLITT.

LOUISA, *Feb.* 26, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber's LOTTERY will be drawn the 28th of *April* next, at *Louiſa* court-houſe.

Thoſe Gentlemen who have not already paid, are deſired to pay for their tickets that day, or give bond to carry intereſt from the date. ROBERT ANDERSON.

JUST arrived, the *Juſtitia*, Capt. *Somerville*, with about one hundred healthy ſervants, men, women, and boys, among which are many tradeſmen, viz. houſe carpenters and joiners, tailors, coopers, ſhoemakers, weavers, gardiners, a ſmith, a bricklayer and plaiſterer, a ſaddler, a harneſs-maker, a watch-maker, a woolcomber, and ſeveral others. There are alſo farmers and other country labourers. The ſale will commence on *Tueſday* the 6th of *March* at *Leeds* town, on *Rappahannock*. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, giving bond with approved ſecurity to THOMAS HODGE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about the 10th of *January* laſt, on the road from *Botetourt* county to *Warwick*, a black horſe, about 15 hands high, branded on the off buttock and ſhoulder R B; he is a natural pacer, and is much rubbed with waggon gear. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Poindexter Moſely*, in *Cumberland* county, or to the ſubſcriber, in *Botetourt* county, near *Evans*'s mill, ſhall receive 5l. reward. WILLIAM COX.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 22, 1770.

Journeymen TAILORS

who underſtand their buſineſs well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JON^a. PROSSER.

MOUNT VERNON, *Fairfax* county, *Dec.* 16.

HIS Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, having been pleaſed to grant 200,000 acres of land on the *Great Kanhaway*, &c. to the officers and ſoldiers who embarked in the ſervice of this colony, agreeable to a proclamation iſſued the 19th of *February*, 1754 (by the Hon. *Robert Dinwiddie*, Eſq; then Lieutenant Governor). And having moreover been pleaſed to require, that I ſhould receive the ſeveral and reſpective claims of every perſon who engaged in the ſervice aforeſaid before the battle of the *Meadows*, in 1754, I do hereby give this public notice thereof, requeſting that every officer and ſoldier, or their repreſentatives, will exhibit their reſpective claims to a ſhare of theſe lands, properly atteſted to me, before the 10th day of *October* next enſuing, in order that the whole may be laid before his Lordſhip and Council, and finally adjuſted. And to the intent that no unneceſſary application may be made, it is hereby ſignified, that no perſon who entered into the ſervice of this colony after the ſaid battle of the *Meadows* (which concluded the campaign of 1754) is intitled to any part of theſe 200,000 acres of land, as they were given to the firſt adventurers, under the proclamation aforeſaid. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 29, 1769.

Lately imported by the ſubſcriber from LONDON,

A VERY large cargo of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, which are to be ſold at his ſtore for ready caſh, good *London* bills of exchange, or ſhort credit; the purchaſer in the latter way giving bond with good ſecurity, if required—— The above goods were bought on the beſt terms, and for ready money, and will be ſold at a moderate advance, in aſſortments or otherwiſe, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſer.

LEGH MASTER.

☞ *The committee of Merchants of this city, having fully conſidered all the papers and evidence relative to the purchaſe and importation of thoſe* GOODS, *were quite ſatisfied that nothing had been done contrary to the true ſpirit and intention of the articles of the aſſociation of this province, unanimouſly conſented to their being landed and diſpoſed of as the owner ſhould think proper.*

N. B. He has brought over a new faſhionable POST COACH with a box to take off, and a pair of harneſs, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, having no occaſion for it.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on *Baniſter* river, in *Halifax* county, containing about 1300 acres, near 500 of which are fine low grounds, the high land level and good, is well furniſhed with houſes to crop 15 hands, and has valuable ſtocks on it, which, if required, will be ſold with it. Alſo a double decked veſſel on the ſtocks, which will be launched in *March*, about 180 tons, built by a fine hand from *Boſton*, and her timber and plank equal to any the country affords. For terms apply to

B. HARRISON.

MARYLAND, *Auguſt* 17, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September* next, at his houſe, which ſtands about the diſtance of one half mile from *Baltimore* town, on a healthy ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect. The price as before; two piſtoles for inoculation, and twenty ſhillings per week for board. As the ſickneſs is ſo trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings, current money, and may be inoculated with ſafety in any month, except *July* and *Auguſt*.

I ſhall be obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciouſly dealt with. I flatter myſelf I have inoculated as many, and with as much ſucceſs as any man on the continent. Thoſe who intend coming, are deſired not to alter their diet, or uſe any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwiſe.

HENRY STEVENSON.

To be SOLD *at* Farley's *ordinary*, *in* Amelia *county*, *near the court-houſe*, *on* Friday *the* 23*d of* March,

ONE HUNDRED choice *Virginia* born

SLAVES.

AS I have already made three ſales out of my ſlaves, and theſe are the whole of the reſidue, I am confident that there never was ſo fine a parcel of ſlaves offered for ſale at any one time. Credit will be given till the 1ſt day of *May*, 1771, with intereſt from the date if not paid punctually. The bonds are to be made payable to my truſtees, and the ſale conducted by *John Hawkins*. THOMAS MOORE.

N. B. Five *per cent.* will be diſcounted for ready caſh, and good merchants notes, payable at the *April* court, taken as ſuch.

To be SOLD *on* Friday *the 6th of* April *next*, *at* Northumberland *court houſe*,

THE noted and well timbered tract or parcel of LAND lying in ſaid county, on *Coan* river banks, containing by patent 400 acres, tho' eſtimated at 600, the patent being antient. Its quality equal to moſt lands, and agreeably ſituated; fiſh, fowl, and oyſters in abundance, at but little pains. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, are deſired to apply to Capt. *Spencer M. Ball*, in ſaid county, or the ſubſcriber in *Fauquier* county, who will treat for the ſame privately, any reaſonable time before the day, and if ſold before, will be adverti[ſ]ed immediately in the Gazette. The land will be ſhewn to any perſon by Mr. *Spencer M. Ball*, Mr. *James Ball*, or others. Terms to be agreed on at the day of ſale. WILLIAM BALL.

To be LET for a term of years,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, fifty feet long, two ſtory high, with three lots, and every convenient outhouſes fit for a family: It being the houſes and lots where Dr. *William Wills*, late of *Richmond* town, deceaſed, lived, with the liberty of cutting fire wood for the uſe of the ſaid houſes. The terms to be known by applying to

THOMAS PROSSER, and TURNER SOUTHALL, } Ex^rs.

On the 20*th day of* March *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be* SOLD *on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder*,

THE ſubſcriber's PLANTATION in *New-Kent* county, two miles above the Long Bridge, 10 from good warehouſes on *York* and *James Rivers*, 14 from *Newcaſtle*, 18 from *Richmond*, and 8 from Mr. *Holt's* forge. It contains about 500 acres of level land, 200 of which are excellent low grounds, proper for wheat, tobacco, or meadow; great part of the remainder is fine tobacco, the reſt very good corn land, and the uncleared ground abounds with large white and red oaks, cypreſs and aſh. There is alſo on it a good ſituation for a mill, with a pretty good ſtream of water, which might be made ſufficient for the whole ſummer at a ſmall expence, by letting a neighbouring run into it. The buildings, which have been finiſhed within four years, conſiſt of a handſome and commodious dwelling houſe, with its offices, an overſeer's houſe, and ſeveral large framed barns and tobacco houſes. The plantation is now in excellent order for cropping, as there is a large opening under very good fences, and the ground is freſh. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, the ſlaves, horſes, cattle, hogs, tools, and furniture. Credit will be allowed for all ſums exceeding FIVE POUNDS, until the 25th day of *October* next, upon bond and good ſecurity, and 5 *per cent.* diſcount for ready money. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe the land may be ſhewn it any time before the day of ſale, by

PETER RUSSELL.

N. B. Having been informed that many perſons have been hitherto prevented from purchaſing this plantation, by a malicious report that *I had won it at play* of Col. *Burwell Baſſett*, I think it requiſite to aſſure the public, that the ſaid report is a moſt groundleſs calumny, as I never had any gaming tranſactions with that Gentleman, of whom I make no doubt he will ſufficiently ſatisfy whoever will take the trouble of aſking him. Nor is it under any incumbrance whatſoever. P. R.

I DO hereby forwarn all perſons from taking aſſignments on four bonds of thirty pounds each, the firſt payable laſt *December*, the other three the firſt day of the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, which I gave *Samuel Davis* of *Auguſta* county.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *ſen.*

TAKEN up about 3 miles from *Southampton* court houſe, a ſmall black horſe, about 8 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, and branded on the near buttock P. Alſo a bay mare, 4 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, much inclined to pace, neither docked nor branded. They are poſted and appraiſed, the horſe to 2l. 15s. and the mare to 7l.

HENRY TAYLOR.

MIDDLESEX, *Shooter's Hill*, Feb. 8, 1770.

THERE is on my plantation a Negro man named ANTHONY, that was bought by Mr. *Richard Hayes* laſt *December*, at Mr. *John Smith's* ſale, in *New Kent*, and informs me that he has abſconded from his maſter in *Lunenburg*. I take this method of informing him that I ſhall keep him until he is ſent for, and will then deliver him on paying the expence of this advertiſement.

tf. AUGUSTINE SMITH.

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